



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

The following genuine poetry, says the Liverpool Mercury, is the composition of Miss Gould, an American lady. In our opinion it is equal to any thing which has been produced in our language on the subject.

THE WINDS.

We come, we come! and ye feel our might
As we are hastening on in our boundless flight;
And over the mountain, and over the deep,
Our broad invisible pinions sweep,
Like the spirit of Liberty, wild and free!
And ye look on our works, and own 'tis we,
Ye call us the winds, but ye cannot tell
Whither we go, or where we dwell!

Ye mark as we vary our forms of power,
And fell the forest, or fan the flower,
When the hare-bell moves, and the rush is bent,
When the tower's o'erthrown and the oak is rent,
As we waft the bark o'er the slumbering wave,
Or hurry its crew to a watery grave:
And ye say it is we! but can ye trace
The wandering Winds to their secret place?

And whether our breath be loud and high,
Or come in a soft and balmy sigh,
Our threatenings fill the soul with fear,
Or our gentle whisperings woo the ear
With music aerial, still 'tis we;
And ye list, and ye look, but what do you see?
Can ye hush one sound of our voice to peace,
Or hush one note when our numbers cease!

Our dwelling is in the Almighty's hand,
We come and go at his command,
Though joy or sorrow is in our track,
His will is our guide and we look not back!
And if in our wrath ye would turn away,
Or win us in gentlest airs to play,
Then lift up your hearts to Him who binds,
Or frees at his will the obedient winds.

AGRICULTURAL.



From Chaptal's Chemistry applied to Agriculture.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL.

ARGILLACEOUS, HOW IMPROVED.

These defects, more marked in argillaceous soils than in others, require to be amended; every thing which will tend to soften the earth, to render it more light and porous, and to facilitate the passage of water through it, is perfectly adapted to this kind of soil; thus the mixture of earths, and of calcareous sands, broken shells, chalks, and lean marl; deep and frequent ploughing; the turning in of green crops; the use of hot manures, such as the dung, fresh from the barn-yard, of sheep and horses, that of pigeons and fowls, *poudrette*, and the salts, are so many means which may be made to concur in the improvement of argillaceous soils.

I have had opportunities of seeing many soils possessing the same faults as the argillaceous, but not owing to the excess of that earth; for by mixing a portion of the soils in water, I satisfied myself that there was not contained in them any coarse sand; so that the whole was formed by a union of particles so minutely divided as to present no consistency in the mass; but forming a paste with water, and cracking when that liquid was evaporated. The only difference between the argillaceous soils and these is, that the latter when dried do not possess the hardness of the former, but on the contrary fall, under the pressure of the hand, into a nearly impalpable powder. The state of these soils is owing to their having been exhausted by long cultivation; some of the kind which I have owned, I have been able to restore to fertility by applying a portion of sandy marl containing 42-100 of calcareous sand.

CALCAREOUS, HOW IMPROVED.

Calcareous soils possess properties entirely opposite to those of the argillaceous soils; the rains filtrate easily through them, and they throw off moisture readily by evaporation: the air can penetrate them to deposit amongst their particles the moisture with which it is charged, and this, especially in hot climates, conduces greatly to their fertility. The tillage of these soils is always easy, and as they are light and porous, provided they have sufficient depth, roots spread in them easily. Though, from their character, these soils do not require so much amendment as those that are argillaceous, they may still be improved,

especially by giving to them the power of retaining water for a longer time, that they may thus be better able to supply the wants of plants; for this purpose, it is sufficient to add to them some fat marl, or for want of that, calcined clay. These soils, being naturally warm, require not the fresh dung of neat cattle, the unctuous manures are best adapted to them.

Sand incorporated with finely divided calcareous earth, forms an excellent means of amendment, especially if it be combined with clay or fat marl. I have likewise seen the rich mud drawn from rivers, used with great success in improving calcareous soils.

There is a great resemblance in many respects between sandy and calcareous soils; both are formed, generally, by the alluvion of rivers; both of them are nearly barren when they contain no other principles, and both of them form the base of very good soils, if they are suitably amended.

ALLUVIAL SOILS, HOW PRESERVED & ENRICHED.

When these soils are formed by the inundations of rivers, or by streams that have taken new channels, they are for some time destitute of fertility, but the successive swellings of the rivers deposit a rich mud, which becomes at length incorporated with the first layer, and when the whole is well united, an excellent soil is formed. This mud is very fertilizing, from its containing the remains of all those animal and vegetable substances, which muddy waters carry with them in their overflows. When these soils are left to themselves, we see plants springing upon them spontaneously, from the seeds deposited by the waters which conveyed them there.

Soils of this kind rarely require manuring; successive inundations constantly renew their fertility; their level is raised by the accumulation of deposits, till at length they are not subject to being overflowed, excepting when the rivers rise unusually high, and in those cases the large pebbles, which never float upon the surface of the water, cannot be deposited upon them. These lands, so valuable for agriculture, do not offer much resistance to the rapid current of great inundations, which often carry them off; nor to the masses of ice, which at the breaking up of the frosts gully and furrow them. I believe I ought here to devote a few lines to pointing out some methods for preserving these valuable lands from such accidents. It is of more consequence to preserve property than to improve it.

In order to prevent the evils of which I have just spoken, it is customary to surround lands of this kind with plantations of trees, but trees of a large size cannot take root firmly in a sandy and easily disturbed soil. The winds are generally very violent in those valleys which large rivers flow, and these, by the violent motion which they give to the branches, twisting them in every direction, loosen the roots, and the earth being continually disturbed, the water penetrates in, and softens it so that when an overflow of the river happens, the breaches thus made in the soil lessen its powers of resistance to the flood.

If we observe carefully the action of currents upon the great trees surrounding lands situated upon the banks of a stream or river, or upon an island lying in the course of one, we shall be convinced, that, so far from preserving, they facilitate the destruction of property; for as the trunks oppose an invincible resistance to the force of the current, it is divided, and, encircling them, it meets again, having formed a complete trench in the soil. Thus though large trees may be useful for turning aside masses of ice, and preventing the land from being much injured by them; yet instead of preserving it from the ravages of a rapid current, they become powerful auxiliaries to its destructive action.

Flexible shrubs are undoubtedly preferable to large trees; their roots bind the soil, their branches lie upon the surface of the earth, and preserve it from injury during floods, but these shrubs do not present any resistance to the ice when the rivers are breaking up, they cannot turn aside the masses of it, and force them to remain in the bed of the river, that they may not furrow the meadow or field. It is necessary then to unite the resistance offered by trees with that of flexible shrubs. In order to do this, it is necessary to plant willows or poplars on the extremity of the banks, at the distance of seven or eight feet apart. The heads of these may be cut off some feet above the height to which the highest floods ever reach. The water willow or osier may be planted all along upon the shelf or slope of the land, and from twenty-five to thirty feet inward. In a few years there will be nothing to fear from floods or ice upon land defended in this way, and a considerable revenue will arise

from the pruning of the trees, and the clippings of the osiers.

After having placed the land out of danger from inundations, the neighborhood of a river opens sources of profit that are very simple, and may be taken advantage of at a slight expense. I have heretofore remarked, that the mud of rivers is of great use as an amender of soils, and that when employed upon alluvial lands it supercedes the necessity of applying to them other manures; it is then advisable, in overflows, to retain that mud, & that only, which possesses the greatest power of fertilization.

When the overflow of a stream commences by inundating that portion of land which lies highest up the current, it spreads with great rapidity over the whole extent of it, furrowing its surface, and carrying beyond it all the most finely divided mud with which it is loaded, often up-rooting crops and washing away the manures which have been deposited during former overflows, and thus impoverishing instead of enriching the soil. But when the rise of water begins down the current, and the whole track of land is slowly submerged, till, even to the head, it is under water, the soil receives and retains all the richest and most finely divided mud, as well as the remains of animal and vegetable substances which the stream has in its downward course washed off from other tracts of country, without any injury being sustained either by the harvest or the land. In order to give the desired direction to the current, it is only necessary to raise the head of the land, or that part which lies up the road, and to plant the banks with osiers.

By these means, I have improved and tripled the value of certain islands belonging to me in the river Loire. The islands, which formerly produced but little, and were constantly receiving injury from the swellings of the river, are now the most productive portions of my estate, for the cultivation of grains and beet roots.

SILICEOUS, HOW IMPROVED.

When sandy or siliceous soils are situated at a distance from a river, or are by the height of the banks placed beyond the reach of an overflow, it is necessary to ameliorate them by art, and this must be done by the addition of fat marl, clay, dung, &c. The amendment must be varied according to the nature and fineness of the sand; calcareous sands retain moisture better than siliceous sands.

I have seen some soils formed of beds large pebbles, which without the appearance of mould upon the surface, produced very good crops; the layer of pebbles, which was second from the surface, contained earth enough to enable the plants to take root and flourish.

Soils of this kind furnish excellent pasture for sheep, as may be observed on the ancient and immense alluvions of the Durance and the Rhone. The herbage upon these is excellent, and suffers less from drought than elsewhere, being protected from the ill effects of the scorching rays of the sun by the pebbles lying above its roots.

Rozier made the experiment of covering a part of the soil of his vineyard with pebbles, and found it attended with good effects, especially as it regarded the quantity of wine obtained. One of my friends, owned in Paris, near the barrier d'Enfer, an enclosure, of which the soil was so dry and poor, that notwithstanding all the pains he bestowed upon it, he could never make any fruit-trees thrive there; in order to amend the soil, he covered it with a layer of good earth, which he mixed with the dry sand of the spot: this gave it some degree of fertility, but the heat dried his plantations so much, that he could only preserve them by frequent and very expensive waterings; he at length concluded to cover the surface of the ground with a layer of pebbles, and from that time the trees prospered.

(To be continued.)

ROMANTIC STORY.

THE BEAUTIFUL SLAVE. A gentleman of fortune in this city has lately received a letter from his brother, who is President of one of the Mobile banks, mentioning among other matters relative to the present distressing times, some interesting incidents touching the sale of the effects of a late merchant of that city, Mr. N****. This gentleman was possessed of a beautiful female slave, about 18 years of age. At the North she would have been taken for a brunette; being as unlike the French creoles as possible. Indeed it was said that she had not a drop of French, and but precious little African blood in her veins. Nevertheless she was a slave at the time of her master's failure, and as such became the property of his creditors. An individual (a broker) to whom he owed

\$10,000, determined to possess himself of this girl, if possible, and it was likewise the intention of the broken merchant to redeem her at all hazards.—All the creditors except the broker agreed that N. might retain his slave on giving a good endorsed 12 months note for \$1500, with interest. He alone demanded the sale of the girl under the hammer, and the unfortunate merchant was compelled to submit—determining, however, to have some of his friends buy her for him. The day of sale arrived, Mr. N. was under no apprehension but that he could retain his Martha for some thing less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid 2500 dollars! He was not thus to be balked, and, under instructions, his friend bid 2600 dollars. The creditor, however, persisted in overbidding until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4,500 dollars.

It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, had it succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still overbid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount, the 10,000 dollars, which it was impossible for him to do. What was then to be done. Martha would never consent to part with her master. He had purchased her on his arrival at the South, more than eight years ago, at her own request, she then living about twenty miles from Mobile. He had given her every advantage of education, and brought her up as tenderly as though she were his own daughter; and now she would sooner part with life than become a slave!

Her feelings, on learning her situation, (for N. had carefully concealed the announcement of the sale from her) were probably similar to those which the proud daughter of any citizen would experience in a like predicament; for the fact of her being a slave was known to but few in Mobile. She therefore sent word to her purchaser that she would never leave her present abode alive. In answer to this message, he sent two officers to take her into custody. Meantime Mr. N. had encouraged her that she should certainly escape her doom, and embark for New York, whither he would join her in a short time, never again to return; and he would there marry her.

Martha was shortly after this placed in the common jail at Mobile as a stubborn servant; but fortunately the keeper interested himself in her behalf, and she enjoyed equal comforts to those of her master's house.

Just ten days after this, Martha signified her consent to leave the prison and take up her abode with her new master, the heartless creditor of N. With pleasure & surprise she was liberated by the purchaser who appropriated a handsome apartment in his house to her use. The same night she started for Savannah per express, unknown to any one save the faithful N. One thousand dollars reward was immediately offered for her apprehension, & the detection of those who had aided in her escape; and on the fifth day the reward was doubled—messengers also having been sent to New Orleans, and in several other directions. A fortnight passed, and no tidings of the beautiful slave Martha. Every one suspected, though none could prove, that her former master had aided in her escape. Mr. N. had now nearly arranged his affairs, and was about to leave Mobile. His stubborn creditor had tried by every means in his power, to procure an indictment against him, but without success; when on the evening before N.'s departure, his friend, at his desire, called upon the creditor, to endeavor if possible to purchase a release of the title to Martha. 'No,' replied the broker, 'I would sooner spend 10,000 dollars than be tricked by the infernal Yankee!' N. took his leave, depositing 800 dollars with his friend, which was all the spare money he had, and instructing him to purchase with it the freedom of Martha, if possible.

Within one month from the time N. left Mobile, the extensive house of R. M. & Brothers, cotton brokers, stopped payment; and in due time, the sales of their personal property devolved upon an auctioneer. Among the living chattels disposed of, the title of the beautiful slave Martha, (then absent) who cost 4,500 dollars, was struck off to the friend of N. for sixty two dollars!

This narrative is no fiction—the writer of the letter, first mentioned, being the identical purchaser of the slave Martha. His immediate object in writing to the gentleman who furnished us with the above, was to ascertain the whereabouts of

his friend N., as he had been unable to hear from him since his important purchase, though he had immediately written to New York, acquainting him with it. We have been promised an introduction to the heroine of this narrative, and her now happy husband.—*New York Sun.*

AWFUL CALAMITY.—The town and neighborhood of Mold were placed yesterday, Wednesday, May 10, in a state of the most painful excitement, from an alarming fatal accident which happened in the Argeed colliery, belonging to Messrs. Hampton, from which thirty one men and boys have been hurried into eternity. It appears that a considerable increase of water had flown into the mines from the northward of the works during the preceding ten days; this was supposed to come from some of the old works or 'deads,' and as the engines were powerful enough to keep it under, it excited no dread in the minds of the Colliers, who continued their work as usual. On the men going down into the works on Wednesday morning, the water had increased to a great height in the east works, and about nine o'clock the under ground agent gave orders to the men to leave off work and go to the surface. The order had scarcely been given, when the roaring of the water rushed in with a dreadful impetuosity was heard, and the men, 18 in number, ran to the shafts, and by a miracle escaped to the surface. The water was running past them as they were getting out knee deep, and filling the engine pits which were on a lower level of coal. There were upwards of thirty individuals at work in the engine pits when the water rushed in, only two of whom had the power of escaping, which they did by climbing up the engine; the others were too far off to render escape possible before they were covered with water. The steam engine was immediately set pumping with all its available power, but the water gained so fearfully upon it as to be in a quarter of an hour fifteen yards deep in the main shaft, thus rendering all power of assistance completely hopeless. The colliery bank during the day presented the most heart-rending scene, from the parents, wives and children of the sufferers, some in despair, others still clinging to hope, calling on those relatives lost by them in terms of frantic despair or the tenderest affection. It is quite uncertain when the bodies can be recovered, which depends upon the time the engine takes in reducing the water in the mine. No hopes are entertained of any of the men being saved, for should any have escaped drowning, the accumulation of foul air in the mine, after ventilation has been suspended, would inevitably suffocate them. The number of sufferers have been ascertained to be thirty-one, ten of whom were men having large families of now destitute children. The body of one boy has been washed up.—*Chest. Chronicle.*

SINGULAR INTERPOSITION.—A lady had a tame bird, which she was in the habit of letting out of its cage every day. One morning, as it was picking crumbs of bread off the carpet, her cat, who always before chewed great kindness for the bird, seized it on a sudden, and jumped with it in her mouth on the table. The lady was much alarmed for the safety of her favorite, and turning about, instantly discovered the cause. The door had been left open, and a strange cat had just come into the room. After turning it out, her own cat came down from her place of safety, and dropped the bird, without doing it the slightest injury.

'TALKING TURKEY.'—The Oneida (N. Y.) Democrat, gives the following as the original of this quaint phrase:

'Talking turkey,' 'as we understand it,' means to talk to a man as he wants to be talked to, and the phrase is thus derived. An Indian and a white man went a shooting in partnership, and a wild turkey and a crow were the result of the day's toil. The white man, in the usual style of making a bargain with the Indian, proposed a division of the spoils, in this way: 'Now, Wampum, you may have your choice; you take the crow, and I'll take the turkey; or, if you'd rather, I'll take the turkey, and you take the crow.' Wampum reflected a moment on the generous alternative thus offered, and replied: 'Ugh! you no talk turkey to me a bit.'

SPECIE SHOT.—We learn that a boy, a few days since, in the neighborhood of this city, shot a squirrel, which tumbled from the wall into a hole by the side of the road. The boy thrust his hand into the hole & pulled out a tin pot. He found in the tin pot more than 50 counterfeit dollars.—*Lowell Courier.*

From the Montreal Herald.

So the great meeting which had been so secretly organised, turned out a miserable failure. The gentlemen, who figured on the platform must have been awfully mortified by the scantiness and coldness of the audience. When any one of them comes to dance a *pas seul* on a similar elevation, we confidently predict, that he will be honoured by a larger and more enthusiastic assemblage.

Of the thousand, who were present, not more than seven hundred were of French origin; and even of them the greatest number seemed to have been attracted by sheer curiosity. To secure the benefit of as many stragglers as possible the agitators had embraced the most favorable circumstances—time, a holiday, & place, the most frequented section of the city. Nothing that deserved the name of a cheer, could be raised, while the vile 'foreigners' who had gone to scoff kept up a powerful opposition of 'quips and cranks & wanton smiles.' The heroes bore the jeering until the general dispersion of the scoffers rendered safe an attack on a few stragglers. But what was worse than the cowardice, there was a suspicion amounting almost to certainty, that individual constitutionalists were marked out for dastardly vengeance. For casual encounters it might be unreasonable to hold leaders responsible; but we can tell those leaders, that, if the hair of an English head be marked out and injured, they will be held solidly bound to their victim and his countrymen in life and limb. Of such retaliation we do not maintain the propriety; we merely state the fact—Political retribution, can rarely be just.

With regard to the late meeting, quality as well as quantity must be considered; and we have no hesitation in saying, that there were not twenty Canadians present, whose social standing could be reckoned equal to the average social standing of two or three hundred English spectators. The social leaders of *La Grande Nation Canadienne* left the glories of the scene to the trading demagogues.

Several incidents occurred to heighten the amusement. A cow-boy's horn, which had been mistaken for martial music, produced a shaking among some and a running among others; and the whole affair at last became so farcical as to make the few respectable leaders leave the ground without finishing the glorious business of passing resolutions.

If sober reason were likely to be of any service, we would point out to some of the younger agitators the fact that they have entered a course in which their more judicious compatriots are unwilling and others afraid to follow them. Let them look at the dastardly absence of Mr. Papineau, equally afraid of the danger and of the responsibility of Thursday's meeting; and let them reckon in their own minds the names of those people of respectable rank and fortune, who have at last stooped short in the course of 'reform.' What have you to gain but the applause of a rabble, whose powers of discrimination you inwardly despise. So far from resisting the power of the British Empire, which has been exerted only for your good, you cannot strike terror even in the 'miserable minority' of the British inhabitants of Canada. They laugh at your efforts. COMMUNICATED.

From the Montreal Herald.

However deeply His Excellency's weakness in issuing the proclamation is to be regretted his weakness in not executing it, if such weakness be exhibited, will be to be regretted much more deeply. The one weakness has merely set His Excellency's seal to the glaring absurdity, that danger is to be apprehended; but the other weakness would set the same seal to the still more glaring absurdity, that the apprehended danger is too formidable for the power of the government. The proclamation was a confession of groundless fear; but the impunity of those, who have violated it, would be a symptom of helpless prostration. His excellency, if he do not display more than usual vigour, will place himself in the position of the sick lion in the fable, to be stung by every reptile, to be jeered at by every baboon, to be kicked by every Jackass.

We have been informed on good authority that many well disposed *habitans* have long argued to the following effect:—

Either Mr. Papineau is right or he is wrong. If he be right, we ought to support him; if he be wrong the king ought to punish him for his seditious calumnies. As the King does not attempt to punish him, but on the contrary, rather delights to honor him, we have reason to believe him to be in the right and act accordingly.

If such were the sentiments of intelligent Canadians before the unhappy proclamation was called into a doubtful existence, what will be their sentiments, if they find the long deferred threat fall dead-born from the press. A few days will determine, whether or not the governor-in-chief meant his proclamation to be anything more than a sentimental homily.

A vigorous execution of the proclamation is almost the only atonement, which His Excellency can make for the blunder of issuing it. A general purgation of the lists of Magistrates and Militia Officers, besides ridding His Majesty's service of open traitors, would have the happiest effect on the people at large. It would convince the English inhabitants of the province, that the government is not altogether the dupe and the prey of revolutionary traitors; and it could not fail to impress the Canadians with a strong suspicion, that

there must be something wrong in the doings of the agitators. But we have our fears, lest His Excellency, misled by certain appearances, may be tempted still farther to gratify his natural bent for conciliation. He may, for instance, flatter himself that he has made a few converts; but, on a more minute analysis of the facts, he may perhaps arrive at the conclusion, that it is not the supposed converts, who have become more moderate through conciliation, but that it is the thorough-going revolutionists, who have been rendered bolder by concession. COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—The suggestions of the revolutionary organs seem not to have been made in vain; they are producing their effects in this quarter. The followers of that party do not wish to restrict themselves to a non-intercourse with their loyal neighbours, in the insulated portions of the country, nor to the mutilating their cattle...that has now been a practice of long standing. They have commenced a new and more daring system of tactics. They now use 'the muskets,' not for the purpose of firing a *fue de joie* only, in honour of the *grande homme*, but for one more deadly, viz., into the houses of those, who will not declare themselves of their party.

Not many days since, Mr. Snowden, of Belle Riviere, had his house attacked in the night time, and his windows broken, by a band of midnight prowlers; another loyal subject, in the same neighborhood, had his fences thrown down and the cattle turned into his grain; and several others have had their houses entirely mutilated. This, along with intimations and threats of burning, was bad enough, & to a certain extent succeeded in forcing the neutrality, if not the acquiescence, of the timid and a numerous class of peaceable and well-disposed Canadians, who had they found themselves protected by law, would have shown themselves faithful and attached subjects. This, Sir was bad enough, and it has been borne by the loyalists scattered through the insulated settlements, with a patience and fortitude that does them honour: they have borne up under the provocations and insults to which they have been daily exposed, in the hope that the time would soon arrive that an end would be put to these annoyances, and the supremacy of law and good order established. But that day has not yet dawned; hitherto, our properties only were made the subjects of attack, but now our lives and the lives of our families are menaced and put actually in danger. The other night a band of these dastards, during the darkness of night, fired into the houses of several loyal subjects, in one of which, (a Captain St. Jacques of Petit Brule) a shot grazed the cheek of one of his children asleep; in another, the door was riddled with bullets. I could name a number of families, who are never all in bed, some of whom are always up, to guard their houses and barns from being burnt. They tremble when night approaches, dreading that before morning their premises may be in flames. This is enough to stagger the loyalty of the most attached subjects, to find themselves left unprotected to the fury of a band of heartless assassins who prowl about in the dark like a horde of wolves. Truly, there is a remedy for this; we are quite satisfied whence it has originated. It is part of a system, the perpetrators of which are only tools in the hands of others. Of late, they have been so accustomed to hear treason preached and talked of with impunity, that it is not surprising that lawless acts should follow. Let the heads or instigators of all unlawful movements be silenced & taught their duty & the subordinates will soon cease to be troublesome. Let the law be strictly and energetically enforced, and let it be distinctly understood, that the lives and properties of His Majesty's subjects can only be assailed or trifled with at the risk of incurring the severest penalty, and then we will soon cease to hear of these diabolical deeds—deeds, the possibility of which being systematically perpetrated in a civilized country, many may doubt. These proceedings, you will admit, Sir, call loudly for the interference of Government to put a stop to them and thus protect and encourage its adherents. It is of no use to apply to the local magistracy for redress—they cannot enforce their warrants; and besides, some of them are well known to be amongst the instigators of the mischief. Most of us would willingly abandon these scenes of trouble and anxiety, were it not that here our all is sunk, in many cases the fruit of the labor of many years. But we hope that ere long the strong arm of the law will be raised to stop these dastardly acts; it has sufficient strength to do so, would it but act.

Unless this be done, we will be obliged to abandon our all, and seek an asylum where persecution will not reach us. But we will yet hope, that this will not be necessary, we look forward for protection from the executive of the province, and should that fail, we have another hope left, and one, in which we place the greatest confidence; we mean, the sympathies of our fellow countrymen. As a last resource we will appeal to them, and we believe the appeal will not be made in vain. It is not the characteristic of Britons to allow the weak to be trodden under the feet of the strong, more particularly in a case where the weaker party are so closely identified with themselves; and the stronger, the avowed and inveterate enemies of their very name.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS:
St. Eustache, July 3, 1837.

From the Montreal Herald.

The question of revolution, as far as Montreal is concerned, the faction must confess with bitterness, is now settled, and over. They have roused the physical power, as they formerly had the moral energies of the city against them. The hellish proceedings, into which the abandoned faction have endeavored to entrap the confiding people, have been looked upon with an abhorrence, which we fear may yet be reflected from the actions to the actors.

In these warm times, discrimination cannot be expected to a nicety. When popular vengeance is once excited, exact justice can hardly be looked for. We implore, then, those seditious men who are straining to raise the storm, to be warned by the event of yesterday, that they themselves will fall the first victims to its fury. We have never had the fortune to see such a numerous meeting in Canada. The vast number of old-country faces that shewed themselves in the course of the forenoon gave evidence of the anxiety for the hour of assembly. The same anxiety appeared to be evinced by many loyal French Canadians. Although, during the forenoon occasional showers fell, and at one time there was the prospect of a steady rain, yet every individual man seemed to feel, that the whole success of the meeting depended on his single presence, and never for a moment entertained the thought of flagging. Fortunately, however, as the hour approached, the day became more favorable, and the turn-out was splendid. Constitutionalists met in the separate wards, and marched to the Place d'Armes with flags flying, and the bands playing the soul-stirring airs of 'our father-land.' We are also informed, that, at several of the workshops the men assembled, and marched in order to the rendezvous for the wards. In particular we were pleased to see the men in the employment of Mr. T. Appleton, to the number of more than 110, marching in procession to the St. Lawrence ward which met at Steller's. The St. Lawrence men, having the least distance to march, were on the ground first; after them came those from the Quebec suburbs also with banners and music.

The hustings were erected on the west side of the square, and had over head in front a canvass cloth, with the words 'OUR COUNTRY.' Some of the banners had appropriate mottoes; among others, 'The King and Constitution,' 'Notre patrie,' 'The land we live in,' 'Vive le Canadien loial,' 'Down with Sedition,' 'No Smuggling,' &c. &c. &c.

A gentleman, who was at the trouble to measure the space occupied by the dense crowd, found that there must have been about five thousand upon that space, and there were at least five hundred who were induced to straggle, because they could not hear. When all were assembled, the band in front of the hustings commenced the national tune of 'God save the King,' and the assembled thousands according to custom stood uncovered, until it was ended. The meeting was then called to order by the Hon. Peter McGill, who moved in a very neat speech that the Hon. George Moffatt should take the chair. This motion was carried by deafening cheers. The Hon. Peter McGill then moved that William Badgley and Leon Gosselin, Esquires, be secretaries. These gentlemen were elected by acclamation. The resolutions were then put.

Moved by Jules Quesnel, Esquire, seconded by John Molson, Esquire;

Resolved 1—That the unjustifiable refusal of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to make the necessary appropriations for the administration of Justice and the support of the Civil Government of this province, has been the principal cause of the Resolutions brought forward by His Majesty's Ministers and adopted by the Imperial Parliament.

Moved by William Robertson, Esquire, M. D., seconded by C. C. S. Beary, Esquire.

Resolved 2—That this Meeting highly disapproves of the outrageous proceedings of the Majority of the House of Assembly, in the express refusal to proceed with the public business, in their declared resolve not to co-operate with the government, and in their fixed determination to continue the course of policy pursued by them, which are productive of great evil to the province generally, ruinous to the commerce of the country, and fatal to the interests of the agricultural and labouring classes.

Moved by P. E. Leclerc, Esquire, N. P., seconded by Stanley Bagg, Esquire.

Resolved 3—That this meeting cannot too forcibly express its abhorrence of the immoral and disorganizing effect of the Resolutions adopted and measures recommended at public meetings recently held in various parts of this province, and that this meeting reprobate them as detrimental to the welfare of the country, and directly opposed to the sentiments of fidelity to His Majesty and devotion to his Government generally entertained by his loyal Canadian subjects throughout the province. Moved by the Hon. Peter McGill, seconded by H. Edmond Barron, Esquire.

Resolved 4—That this meeting is impressed with the conviction, that the real and acknowledged grievances of his Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada will be fully redressed by his Majesty's Government, that the continued connexion of Lower Canada with the Parent State, is essentially necessary for the improvement of the province, and that any attempt to disturb that connexion and produce a dismemberment of the Empire, is directly

contrary to the opinion as it is absolutely opposed to the wishes and interests of this meeting.

We were highly gratified to see so many French Canadians present, who took an active part in the meeting. They appeared to listen with intense attention to those speakers who addressed the meeting in French, and by their cries shewed, that they detested the treason of Papineau and his abandoned gang. They fully appreciated the condition into which the cowardly traitor was hurrying them, but as soon as they did appreciate it, they left him.

The meeting was conducted with the greatest harmony, and the moral effect of it will tell from one extremity of the Province to the other. After the regular business was over the Hon. Peter McGill was appointed to preside and Charles Penner, Esq. of Lachine, moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair. Mr. Penner in the course of his speech, feelingly alluded to the contemplated departure of the Hon. chairman to England, but expressed a hope, (which the whole province will echo,) that he may soon return. The motion was seconded, 'by every one present,' as the Hon. Mr. McGill appropriately remarked, and carried with three cheers. (The remarks of these gentlemen and of the Hon. Mr. Moffatt will appear to-morrow.) Mr. Moffatt then proposed three cheers for our good old king, and the British Constitution. The deafening 'hurrahs' that followed, would have frightened the dastardly soul out of the arch-smuggler, if he had not thought it safer to be skulking in the parishes below Quebec.

The assemblage then formed in procession ten deep to escort the Hon. chairman home by Great St. James street, McGill street and St. Paul street. Some idea may be formed of the numbers present, when it is considered, that the van was entering McGill street when the rear was opposite the Montreal Bank. On arriving at the house of Mr. Moffatt the Hon. gentleman addressed to them his farewell. They shortly after separated in the greatest order and without the slightest disturbance to their very great credit and the general satisfaction.

In the course of the speeches, the firmest determination was expressed to support, at all hazards, the Imperial Government over the colony, at the same time that the speakers refused to recede one tittle from the complaints, urged in the petitions of the constitutionalists to the King and Imperial Parliament.

FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 20th ult. says: the news from West Florida, is that a body of Creek Indians estimated to number about 4 hundred, driven by Gen. Wellborn's Army from the limits of Alabama, have taken refuge in the Choctawhatchee Swamps, in Walton County. The inhabitants have fled from their plantations and left their homes and crops to be destroyed by the savages. Governor Call, being advised of this state of things has made every effort to provide a sufficient force to subdue them. A company of men under command of Captain Foster, of Dale Alabama surprised the main body a few days since fired upon them killing sixteen of their number and taking two prisoners but from the superior force of the Indians were obliged to retire. The greatest difficulty has arisen in consequence of a scarcity of provisions although every exertion has been made to obtain it. The governor has we understand, ordered 20,000 rations from Pensacola which should have reached the army ere this time. The country in which the Indians have taken refuge is said to be far better suited for their security and defence than any they have lately occupied in Alabama. It is believed however, that such measures will be adopted as soon effectually to compel them to surrender, and follow their brethren to the far west.

Savannah, June 19, 2 P. M.

The report that several men had been murdered (near Big Spring) is declared to be totally unfounded.

Gen. Jessup has not advised the inhabitants to abandon their crops or retire upon the posts, having merely ordered Major Whiting to direct the inhabitants to be on the alert in case any partial aggression should be offered by straggling Indians.

General Jessup was at Tampa Bay on the 14th, he having been to Fort Foster, on the Aillsboro, to see that the comforts of the troops were attended to.

Emigrants...The New York Post of Saturday in an article contradicting the assertion, that the entire cargo of steerage passengers from Europe, are paupers; says:

'The truth is, that these emigrants are labouring men, who have come out to get their living by the labor of their hands, and with a few, a very few exceptions they will do it. As the Plain Dealer of this morning says, 'they are coming here to add wealth to the country...a description of wealth which it much needs.' They bring the wealth of industry: the capital of hardy frames and strong arms: they come to hew down our forests, break up our prairies, till our neglected soil, and raise the wheat which we now absurdly import from the shores of the Baltic. This is God's earth and these men are his creatures; nor have we the right nor is it our interest, to shut against them the gates of this ample unoccupied territory, merely because our

For the Mississkoui Standard.
THE FIRE SIDE.—No. 30

Some of the inspired penmen of the Bible, particularly David and the Prophets, occasionally contemplated and adored the divine attributes of God, through the works of his hands. In the first page of that great Book, open to the perusal of all, learned and unlearned, as in the Book of Revelation, the first article of belief on which we cast our eye, is the ample proofs it affords of the power, and wisdom and knowledge and goodness of a supreme Creator. We see this proof in the sun and the moon and the stars—in the vast ocean and in the great seas, visible in all that they contain within their capacious bounds—on the dry land with all its furniture, decorations and treasures...in the living animals as well as in the rational, irresponsible, as intelligent, rational and unaccountable, and recognize the hand of an Almighty Being who gave to the mighty mass, form and shape, and laws, and to all creatures, life, and abundant provisions to sustain the life which he gave.

But there is a second leaf of the great Book which we may peruse, and, inasmuch as it treats of matters which are more within the reach of our capacity to contemplate, the study is therefore agreeable, because better understood. Many are too sottish to contemplate the power of God, as displayed in the firmament, or in the formation of the towering mountain—the extended plain—the vast expanse of the mighty deep—the multitudinous objects, animate and inanimate that fill the earth, the sea and the air, but who is so low in the scale of intelligence as not to see the annual recurrence of fruitful seasons, on which all mundane creatures, rational and irrational depend for subsistence?

Fruitful seasons are said to be given by the Almighty for the supply of man and beast. Who is it that gives the genial shower to refresh the earth when it is parched under a scorching sun—when all vegetation are dried up with the solar rays? Who is it that gives a good increase to the seed sown and planted in the ground? Is it the skill and labour of the husbandman? How little can he do to draw from the clouds the rich treasures of the sky! What hand can he have in changing the chill of the atmosphere into genial growing warmth! The husbandman may prepare his ground to great perfection; may also sow and plant, but for want of that which he can no more command, than he could have created the world, the best cultivated field may disappoint the fondly cherished hopes of the cultivator. It is the author of all goodness that sends us fruitful seasons—that tempers the air with a suitable mixture of genial showers, and pleasant drought—with the mild dew of crystal drops hanging to every leaf and blade and flower that grows, together with a bright sun, and a cool refreshing breeze at night, when all is still. All these contribute, according to the wisdom of Him who governs the night and the day, the winter and the summer, to cause the Horn of plenty to pour down from her abundance, for the daily supply of the human family—for the support of all living creatures; for all wait upon God.

God who created the heavens and the earth is ever present in the works of Providence, as much present as when he at first created all things out of nothing. He has regularly and unceasingly maintained proofs of his presence in the world, for the benefit and happiness of the human family. The proofs are seen on the broad pages of the Book of nature and Providence which all, if they have the inclination, may read and understand. You have, more or less, all been of late engaged in the cultivation of your fields—in making preparation for a coming harvest. But after having done your part of the requisite labour, what can you expect without the blessing of heaven? The labours of the field are greatly calculated to raise your thoughts to the 'Builder and maker of all things.' They were so in ancient times before traffic had engrossed the mind with the love of gain. In the affairs of commerce men are conversant with men; and the mechanic with his tools, and the progress of his own skill; but in the labors of the husbandman, the pious husbandman may always be in communion with God, because he is engaged in a labor which cannot succeed unless God take hold of it with him. The husbandman is constantly among the works of God. As the Poet, in reference to the heavenly bodies, said

'An devout Astronomer is mad', so with equal propriety it may be said that 'an indeavour' farmer is 'mad' also. For he walks amid the works of God—in the Laboratory of the great Chemist while he is at work, and sees the process as it advances to perfection. When he goes out to see his fields in the morning, he mends his plants and his growing corn, he perceives the marks, the footsteps and the operation of an invisible agent that had been at work, in the process of enlarging and ripening to maturity which was going on while he was fast bound in the arms of sleep. The pious husbandman cannot see all this process, advancing from the starting germ until it has arrived at perfection without feeling himself impelled to raise his heart in gratitude to God, for his wonder working power.

But this proof of the presence of the divine husbandman, doing good to all that live and breathe, operates on some, as the sun operates on clay, to the hardening of the heart. Instead of leading to the source and fountain of all good, in grateful acknowledgement of the gracious presence of a superintending working power, many see nothing to admire in the process of bringing

on the fruits of the earth to maturity, but their own foresight, contrivances, skill, industry and labor, as making their fields what they appear to be. If they produce well they do not acknowledge the author of their prosperity as the cause, but their own foresight and good management; or at most, but the distribution of blind luck, or blind Fortune, a blind goddess which some blinder Christians are not ashamed to adore. On others, the proofs referred to of the presence of God has, we trust, a better effect. They have seen the hand of a gracious superintending power in the fruitful shower—in the mild solar rays—in the refreshing breeze which brought forward, and ripened the undulating field of yellow corn, for the sickle—and while they beheld the goodness of the great husbandman in preparing and maturing a supply for their bodily wants, they praised and thanked him for his providential goodness, and presented him their prayers that their souls might be fed with the bread which cometh down from heaven.

J. R.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JULY 11, 1837.

Our extracts in the Paper of this day will convince the most faint-hearted of all our readers, as well as the most daring of the seditious, that the mad schemes of the rebels are any thing but prosperous—that the individuals who have allowed themselves to be deceived into 'insidious designs' by misrepresentations, on the part of those who make them, knowingly false, are fast running on a dangerous shoal; and that those who have acted on the principle of being within the ranks of the party reputed to be the stronger, will soon have to retrace their steps. The meeting of Constitutionalists held in Montreal last Thursday has decided the fate of treason and rebellion. We would solemnly warn all the true friends of the country against the introduction of any more apples of discord. Be united, as ye were at the meeting, and what have you to fear? Treason will skulk into holes and caves.

We have received a long communication from Stanbridge, on the subject of a meeting that was held there, by a few misguided individuals, on the 4th inst. We would gratify the unknown friend who took the pains to draw it up, by giving it a place in our columns, but for its length, and more humor than we think is suitable to subjects so serious as those of sedition and rebellion which may yet convert levity into weeping and lamentation.

The meeting in Stanbridge has need of sounding a Trumpet in every part of the county, if there be a desire that the deeds of the 4th July should be known. Previous to that day, and even to this, the inhabitants of this county have but very little knowledge, and care as little, about the doings of the meeting. The communication of our unknown friend gives us a history of what appears to be insanity and boyish imbecility, as mock heroics in sedition, on the part of a few individuals who met on the 4th at the Upper Mills. We do not know that we ought to believe of our neighbors that, in a British Province, on the 4th inst. a few individuals would hoist the American Flag on the steeple of the Church, and enter the Church, and from the sacred 'Desk' preach, sedition, smuggling—'down with the Council,' and use foul, immoral as well as seditious language. There were four declaimers. T. S. Brown from Montreal. The Rev. Baptist Minister residing in the place. The other two may celebrate their own achievements. To enter more minutely into the matters contained in our correspondent's Letter, we will not. We feel great repugnance to the belief that our neighbors should be so silly as to be led by the four declaimers.... so profane as to listen to such villainous matter from their Pulpit—so contemptibly reckless as to have put up the banners of sedition any where; especially where they did.

We would most seriously, as well wishers, recommend to our neighbors to quit their contemptible folly. They have now gone too far. Erecting the banners of revolt is something too serious to be handled with levity. Your game is dangerous. That you will find it so, there can be no possible room for doubt. You that are deceived into the belief of misrepresentations knowingly false, on the part of many of your deceivers, leave your seducers to their fate. To consult your safety is to consult your duty. To go much farther in your present course is to run into the Lion's mouth. You must be sensible that your last exhibition was a total failure. You have felt that it was a failure—that you have shown your teeth—betrayed your treasonous designs—your revolutionary purposes without producing the least effect. Hear the voice of reason, and leave your

betrayers to their fate—to answer to the Laws which they have insulted—to the Constitution which they have outraged.

Our readers will perceive by the following official document, that his Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to extend or grant still further indulgence to the Crown Land Tenants, holding lands on the payment of an annual sum by way of Interest or Quit Rent:

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 26th June, 1837.

The Governor in Chief having, with reference to the public notice of the 27th of December last, issued by his directions from the Crown Land department, had under consideration the case of the Crown Tenants, holding lands on the payment of an annual sum by way of Interest or Quit Rent, and having considered the several petitions that have been presented to Him on behalf of such tenants from various parts of the Province, praying for some indulgence, has been pleased, in consequence of the late had harvests and the peculiar state of the country with reference to its pecuniary affairs, to grant a further delay to all persons now indebted for Quit Rents, until the First day of JANUARY next, for payment of their arrears.

It is at the same time to be clearly understood that the officers, charged with the collection of those rents, have received instructions, if they are not then liquidated, to take such proceedings, after that date, as may be required to enforce payment, and carry into effect the conditions contained in the licence of occupation.

By command,
S. WALCOTT, Civil Secretary.

The ordinances of Mr. Papineau against importation, and in favour of smuggling have been the source of much amusement to the public, and where attempted to be carried into execution, have been attended with the most unfavourable results. The *Populaire* of this city has kept up for some days past a running fire against the party that advocate the contraband system and relates some anecdotes, which if correct, will go far to make the whole scheme ridiculous. Some of the partisans of Mr. Papineau continue to read the opposition journals and to drink brandy.

Two cases are mentioned of persons engaged in business, having suffered severely from the total disregard paid by the gentlemen of the Customs to the thunders of Mr. Papineau. They continue to seize, wherever they can find any goods that have not been properly entered, and to their cost the smugglers will find that the revenues of the *Petite Nation* of Mr. Papineau will never be appropriated to compensate them for their losses.

The party having obtained the resignation of Mr. Vanfelson in Quebec, are now actively engaged in canvassing the electors in favour of a tavernkeeper and shoemaker, to represent the commercial interests of that important city. In his former capacity he may infuse some *spirits* into the faction, now at its last gasp, and, in the later, he will prove of great utility in cobbling and patching the Constitution. He may, however, find hereafter that he would have done more good to himself, if he had stuck to his last and remembered the saying '*Ne sutor ultra crepidum*.'—*Montreal Gaz.*

The English papers are full of accounts of the most enthusiastic congratulations and expressions of joy, manifested by almost every city and town in the 'island,' at the victory gained by Sir Francis Buxton at Westminster. 'A well-defined Monarchical Government,' seems now to be the watchword of all classes in England; and we have no doubt the time is fast approaching, when it will also be the principle of a more firm and constitutional Administration than the present weak and tottering one....*Id.*

During a severe thunderstorm which was experienced in this city on Saturday last, the lightning struck the prominent elm-tree at the Upper end of St. Helen's Island, and shivered it to pieces. It will be remembered that during the unprecedented 'shove' in the spring of 1836, this tree withstood a tremendous pressure, and its upper branches were filled with immense masses of ice. It, however, is remarkable in a more interesting point of view, as having been mentioned by tradition as the tree under which the Marquis de Vaudreuil signed the capitulation of Montreal, which led to the surrender of Canada to the British Crown, and the extinction of French dominion in North America.

During the violence of the squall to which we originally alluded, several other trees on the island were blown down: one of the vessels now in port, and several rafts were blown from their moorings into the stream. The rain fell in torrents, while the wind swept every thing before it with a fearful power, but fortunately the storm was of short duration, and we have heard of no serious results....*Id.*

Now that all parties in the Province unite in declaring the necessity of some reform, as well in the Executive as Legislative Council; in our courts of law; in short, in our whole system of judicature, as well as in every department of the public service, it would be much better for all persons for a time to lay aside those acrimonious feelings of hostility, arising out of contracted views of questions of

polity, and concur in establishing something better in the place of the abuses which all exclaim against, *una voce*. As long as society is cut up into sectional differences of opinion, all attaching importance to this or that question in particular, so long will abuses continue, and the office holders prosper, *et id omne genus*. It is the interest of the community to ferret out abuses, and see pluralists and others disgorge a little of their ill-gotten pelf. But unfortunately, the present conflicting parties conspire unconsciously to keep things in the same predicament.—*Liberal*.

The Army.—About ten o'clock yesterday, the *British America* arrived in port, having on board four Companies, comprising the head-quarters of the 2d Battalion of the 1st Foot or Royal Regiment. They almost immediately after disembarked, and in consequence of the rain then falling, marched direct to their barracks, headed by the band of the 32d Regiment, playing several appropriate airs. The Royals appear to be a fine body of men—the band is numerous and is mentioned as being a very superior one. The colors speak of many a hard-fought field, for they bear the words 'Egmont-op-Zee,' 'Saint Lucia,' 'Egypt,' 'Corunna,' 'Busaco,' 'Salamanca,' 'Vitoria,' 'St. Sebastian,' 'Nive,' 'Peninsula,' 'Niagara,' 'Waterloo,' 'Nagapore,' 'Mahaidpoor,' 'Ava.' The Royals are commanded by that tried veteran, Gen. Lord Lynedoch, G.C.B. The Officers of the Regiment now in garrison are, Lieut. Col. Wetherall, K.H.; Major Warde; Captains Bell, Muller, Going and Wayne; Ensigns Wetherall, Lysons, Sharp and Gore; Paymaster Sharpe, Capt.; Adjutant M'Nicoll, Lieut.; Quarter-Master Peters, Lieut.; Surgeon Farneden; Assistant Surgeon Knox, M.D. The two other Service Companies will remain at Quebec for a short period, and come up with an additional draft, daily expected from home.

The command of the garrison has now devolved on Lieut. Col. Wetherall.—*Mont. Gazette*.

Incendiaries again.—The Boston Gazette of Thursday says:—A most diabolical attempt was made last Tuesday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, to set fire to a large wooden building in Peck Lane, commonly known by the name of the 'colleges,' and said to be occupied by about forty-five families. A woman was sent into the cellar for a pail of water, about half-past 9, and was immediately passed by a man who came from under the stairway. On examination, it was found he had taken a large quantity of cooper's chips from a pile in the cellar, and placed them, together with a quantity of common matches, under the stairway, and was no doubt in the act of setting fire to them when the woman made her appearance. He was dressed in a dark frock coat. Three men who kept watch the remainder of the night, were attacked by three others with brickbats, but the latter immediately afterwards disappeared.

Niagara, June 17.—Since our summer set in, we have had fine weather, moderately warm, with refreshing rains from time to time, calculated to nourish vegetation of every description, so that we have reason to expect plenty of the necessities of life on reasonable terms—we also hope with that to enjoy peace, unless it proceeds from that focus of sedition at Toronto.—*Gleaner*.

Brockville, June 22.—**Agricultural prospects.**—It is with much pleasure that we observe that the recent favorable weather has wrought a great change in the prospects of the coming harvest. Every kind of grain promises well, and the farmers are beginning to regret that they had not put a greater quantity of Indian Corn into the ground. From the backward state of the spring very little of this grain was planted. The deficiency will, however, in a great measure be supplied, by other coarse grains.—*Recorder*.

Died,

On Sunday evening, the 2d July instant, at the residence of John Boson, Esq. Craig Street, William Hunter, Esq. aged 76, a native of Kilmarnock, in Scotland, and for sixty years a resident in this city (Montreal), during the greater part of which time he was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was ever among the first to encourage and support public institutions, he was mainly instrumental in having the Presbyterian Churches of St. Gabriel & St. Peter Streets erected, and was the last of the original trustees of those Churches. His integrity was proverbial, and his mild, generous and inoffensive conduct endeared him to his fellow citizens of every class.

At Belvedere, in Ascott, on Friday, the Hon. William Bowman Felton, after a painful & protracted illness.

At Quebec, on the 24th ult. Capt. Wilson Davidson, of the brig Ythan, of Newcastle, aged 34.

At Lorette, on the 29th ult. Edward Geils, youngest child of the late Town Major Frost, aged 16 months.

TEMPERANCE.

THE Annual meeting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society, stands adjourned (by an unanimous vote of the members present at this day's meeting) to the third Thursday of next month at 4 o'clock P. M. (the 20th July 1837), and will then be held at Trinity Church in this Village.

By order of the President,
S. P. LALANNE, Secretary.
Frelighsburg, 29th June, 1837.

Notice.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, a Gelding colt, three years old, with a white stripe in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ARTEMAS WESTOVER.
Sutton, July 10, 1837. V2—13 2w.

Notice

IS hereby given that the subscriber will be at his residence at Missiskoui Bay the last SATURDAY of each month, until the first day of December next, for the purpose of adjusting and settling all demands against the Estate of the Late John A. Rhodes.

ORSEN SMITH, Curator.
P. S. Also, all demands due said estate, by note or otherwise, must be paid immediately, or cost will ensue.
ORSEN SMITH, Curator.
Stanbridge, June 28, 1837. V3—12 3w.

Notice.

A Meeting of the Officers and Members of the County of Rouville
Agricultural Society,
will be held at the house of Mr. OLIVER FLAGG, Keeper at Clarenceville, on Saturday the 15th of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of entering to the Secretary, agreeable to the Bye-Laws, all such Farms, Crops, &c. &c. as they intend to have adjudged by the Judges to be appointed for that purpose; and also, all Animals, Domestic Manufacture, &c. &c., that they intend to exhibit at the next Annual Exhibition for the County. And all persons who shall neglect to compete for any articles of property they intend to exhibit by that time, will be deprived of the privilege of competing afterwards.

By order,
D. L. LEWIS, Secretary,
C. R. A. S.
Clarenceville, 14th June, 1837. 11 3w

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, and until further notice.

From Montreal.	From Laprairie.
Princess Victoria.	Cars, by Locomotive.
9 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
1 P. M.	3 P. M.
5 P. M.	6 P. M.

From St. Johns.	From Laprairie.
Cars, by Locomotive.	Princess Victoria.
5 o'clock, A. M.	6 o'clock, A. M.
9 A. M.	10 1/2 A. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal.	From St. Johns.
Princess Victoria.	Cars, by Locomotive.
10 o'clock, A. M.	8 o'clock, A. M.
4 P. M.	2 P. M.

And from Laprairie, the Boat will leave on arrival of the Cars, and the Cars on arrival of the Boat.

First class Passengers through . . . 5s. 0d.
Second do do do . . . 2s. 6d.
To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day . . . 7s. 6d.

Children half price.
Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

- 1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.
- 2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.
- 3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.
- 4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.
- 5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.
- 6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.

June 13. V3 11—6w

New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber would beg to intimate to his friends and the public, that his CARDING MACHINES

are in complete order for business; and that he holds himself it readiness to card wool for three cents per pound, cash down; four cents, in January next, and five cents at the end of the year.

R. V. V. FRELIGH.

Frelighsburg, June 12 1837.

The Canadian



PARAGON!

THIS splendid Dapple Grey Canadian Horse, will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season, at the following places, viz:—
At Upper Stanbridge Mills, on Mondays;
Donham Flat, on Tuesdays; Frelighsburg, on Wednesdays; Pigeon Hill, on Thursdays; Mr. E. Crossett's, on Fridays; and on Saturdays at Missiskoui Bay.

TERMS—\$3.00 the Leap, \$5.00 the Season—Insurance to be agreed upon.

Payment in Merchantable Grain, on the 1st of January, delivered at my Store.

Farmers, and others disposed to improve the breed of Horses, for the Carriage, Collar or Saddle, are requested to examine the shape and gait of this Horse, before deciding upon any other.

W. W. SMITH,
Missiskoui Bay, May 10th, 1837.

Valuable PROPERTY TO BE LET!!

THE subscriber is disposed to let for a term of years, the whole of his property at **BEDFORD,**

consisting of a

Grist-Mill,
containing seven Run of Stones, including the necessary machinery for making Oatmeal, a Carding-Machine

AND
Clothing's Shop,
a Turning Lathe,
propelled by water;—and after the first of November, 1838, his

Saw-Mill, Store, Ware-House,
Distillery, & Dwelling House,

at present occupied by

P. H. MOORE, Esq.

He will also let for a term of years, his

Sawing Establishment,

at the Lower Falls, on Pike River.

The above property is well situated for business, perhaps not surpassed by any other in the country; and will be let separately to different persons, if required. The terms will be made favorable. The Lessee will, however, be required to keep it at all times in a perfect state of repair; a suitable allowance will be made in the estimation of rent for this purpose.

ROBERT JONES.

Bedford, June 17, 1837. V3 10t

Notice TO CHELSEA & GREENWICH Pensioners!!

A Commissariat Officer will attend at Froste village, on the 11th, and at Drummondville, Friday the 14th July, next, for the purpose of identifying and paying such Pensioners residing in the Eastern Townships, as may appear before him.

COMMISSARAT, }
Montreal, 2d June 1837. V3 9 4w

LOST!

A note of hand drawn in favor of the subscriber and signed by James Harrington, for the sum of fifteen Dollars, bearing date sometime in the month of September last, and payable the first day of December next.

N. B. All persons are forbid buying or discounting the said note.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.
Shefford, 4th April, 1837. V3 2—12w

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.
Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 6t

Notice.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to St. Gabriel Street, in the house adjoining the Stores of Messrs. McDonnell & Holmes, opposite the Old North West Buildings.

JOHN PICKLE, Attorney.

Montreal, 5th June, 1837. V3 9—3w

Fitz Walter.



THIS beautiful Horse, formerly owned by Col. JONES, of Montreal will stand for Mares the present Season, at the following places, viz:—

On Mondays, at the stable of Zenas Reynolds, in Frelighsburg; on Tuesdays, at the stable of D. F. Carpenter, Abbott's Corner on Wednesdays, at the stable of Peter Moule, Pigeon Hill; on Thursdays, at Philipsburg, Missiskoui Bay; on Fridays, at the stable of Capt Fortin, Henryville; and at the stable of the Hon. Robert Jones, Bedford, on Saturdays.

Fitz Walter

Was Sired by the celebrated Blood Horse SIR WALTER, & is so well known in the country generally, that any particular description of him is unnecessary. As a sire he has been tested by several gentlemen in this country. His stock is not surpassed by that of any other Horse.

THE TERMS are—\$2.00 the Leap \$4.00 the Season; and insurance agreed upon at the time of putting. GRAMIN will be received in payment the month of January next, to be delivered at the Stand of Said Horse.

EPHRAIM CROCKER.
Stanbridge, May, 1837. V3

